News from
The People's Korea

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SEP 2 1979
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

President Receives Foreign Guests

Norodom Sihanouk

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on Aug. 21 arranged a dinner for Sam'ech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame, KCNA reported.

Present there was Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

The President and his wife on Aug. 21 met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife staying in Pyongyang and had a talk with them in a cordial atmosphere.

On the occasion Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented the President with the feature film "Rose of Bokor" created by him.

He expressed thanks for this and saw the film in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk also saw the film.

The President and his wife on August 22 called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the Guest House.

The President was met at the Guest House by Sam'ech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame and Prince Norodom Sihamoni.

The President had a conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and saw with him the Korean documentary film "Performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe in France."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame left Pyongyang on August 24 by special plane for a visit to the People's Republic of China.

Son of the Samdech Prince Norodom Sihamoni also left Pyongyang together with them.

Chinese Art Del.

President Kim Il Sung on August 8 received leading members and main actors and actresses of the Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation on a visit to the DPRK, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were head of the Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation He Jinglih, Vice-Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, and leading members and main actors and actresses of the delegation.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-President Ho Dam and Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang Sun were present there.

On hand was Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang.

The President had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The President on August 8 saw a performance given by the Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation.

When the President appeared in the box, the cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and applause burst forth shaking the theatre.

Actresses of the Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation presented bunches of fragrant flowers to him.

The performance was watched by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, Choe Yong Gon, Kim Tong Tae, Li Gun Mo, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Ro Tae Sok, Kim Chol Man, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae Li, Cho Se Ung, Hong Si Hak, Sin Gwan Ho, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won and Pyon Chang Bok, and chairmen of the commissions and ministers of the Administration Council and working people.

Also seeing the performance were head of the Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation He Jinglih, vice-Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, staff members of the RPC Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Chinese artists put traditional opera pieces on the stage.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The President mounted the stage, presented bouquets of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Diplomatic Tie Set Up between DPRK, Nicaragua

PYONGYANG, August 23 (KCNA)—A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua was signed in Managua on August 23, according to a report.

The joint communique said: Desirous of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua established diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The communique was signed by Li In Chun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Cuba, and Miguel Descoto Brockmann, Foreign Minister of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, authorized by their respective governments.

5,000 S. Korean Christians Rally against Pak

About 300 students staged a fierce demonstration in Seoul on the night of August 28 to protest against the barbaric suppression of women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company and believers by the Pak Jung Hi junta.

They marched in a powerful demonstration some one kilometre from Myongdong street-downtown Seoul to the crossroads in front of "Sinsegye" Department Store. They sang songs while marching and then went over to a more furious demonstration. They charged forward, bursting into angry shouts and wielding their fists in denunciation of the brutal suppression by the Seoul authorities.

Thrown into a state of discomfiture, the riot police surrounded the demonstrators and frantically cracked down upon them, arresting a number of them.

There was a meeting of approximately 5,000 believers at the Myongdong Church in Seoul before ten that evening.

Over 50 Students' Hunger Strike

Over 50 university students in Seoul entered a hunger strike on the evening of August 17 for an indefinite period, declaring that it was a suppression of the religion for the radical clique to label the "Urban Industrial Missionary Association" in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, as an "unsound organization."

The students denounced the allegation of the police that the "Urban Industrial Missionary Association," a religious organization, had "been plagued" the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company to a sit-in strike. They also sternly protested against the indiscriminate assaults on "national assemblymen" and reporters by the police which was rushed to the scene of the sit-in strike of the women workers on August 11 to put it down.

The students strongly demanded the release of those arrested by the fascist police on the charge of involvement in this sit-in strike.

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Democrats' Sit-In Struggle

Over 50 persons of the United Democratic Party, an opposition party, in South Korea, entered a sit-in struggle in the party building from noon on August 13 in response to the struggle of the New Democratic Party members protesting against the south Korean puppets' fascist tyranny.

The party held a political meeting and adopted a resolution, which demanded the ouster of the "home minister" who commanded the suppression of the women workers of the Y. H. Trading Company, detention of the "chief of the seoul police bureau" and release of the arrested persons of the New Democratic Party and other opposition figures.

From 3 in the afternoon, over 50 members of the United Democratic Party including three "national assemblymen" went to the building of the New Democratic Party to join its personnel in the sit-in struggle.

President of the United Democratic Party Ryang Il Dong, too, is participating in the sit-in. He stated that he decided to join them in the sit-in, because the situation was going from bad to worse even after he urged the south Korean authorities "to settle the problem."

It is reported that the sit-in struggle of the New Democratic Party figures is going on and a "national assemblyman" from this party hurried back from Europe to join in the struggle.

Those of the North Kyongsang provincial liaison office of the New Democratic Party have also been waging a sit-in entered a hunger strike from the morning of August 15.

A fact-finding group of the New Democratic Party for delving into the case of suppression of reporters denounced puppet police's suppression of reporters and demanded that "the policemen who committed assaults be instantly ferreted out and severely punished."

Members of the New Democratic Party and the Democratic Unification Party of south Korea continued on the night of August 18 their sit-in protesting against the south Korean fascist dictatorship. The New Democratic Party building and surrounding areas are packed.

Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, participated in the sit-in, denounced the fascist clique for stretching out its claws of suppression to some religious organizations by connecting the struggle of the female workers of the Y.H. Trading Company with them.

He demanded the puppet authorities stop at once conducting the unreasonable "investigation" of religious organisations, describing them as an "unsound force."

Answering a question of a reporter on August 17, Kim Yong Sam said that "the sit-in will continue next week."

The lieutenant spokesman of the New Democratic Party said: "We have no plan to give up the sit-in at present."

Personages of the party reportedly cancelled or put off the scheduled meetings and kept up the sit-in struggle in the party building on the 17th.

The vice-chairmen of five district party organizations of the New Democratic Party and more than 150 party members in Pusan on August 17 held a sit-in struggle in front of the woman worker murdered in the sit-in struck by the New Democratic Party building and formed a Pusan City struggle committee of the New Democratic Party in protest against the suppression of the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company. They adopted a five-point resolution including "guarantee the working people the right to existence" and entered a sit-in struggle for an indefinite period. On the same day the New Democratic Party formed the committee for investigating the real state of religious affairs, saying that "the religious organisations are persecuted by the government in their activities".

Crackdown Comes under Sharp Fire from Overseas

Xinhua

The Xinhua News Agency August 12 said that the south Korean fascist clique let loose more than 2,000 fully armed police to raid the building of the New Democratic Party, an opposition party, and brutally suppressed its members and female workers.

It pointed out that Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party held a press conference on the morning of August 11 and denounced the puppet police's crimes against the New Democratic Party men and workers.

In a "letter to people," it added, the New Democratic Party called for a severe punishment of police who broke in the party building and in immediately release of arrested workers.

Tass

Tass August 12 reported about the south Korean puppet clique's raid on the building of the New Democratic Party, an opposition party, and fascist suppression of its members and female workers.

Referring to the outrages of over 2,000 puppet police on August 11, Tass said:

As Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, told reporters, the Pak Jung Hi clique had previously organised the outrages on August 11 to wreak vengeance on the party for its defeat of its party at the "elections to the National Assembly" last year, at that time the New Democratic Party obtained a majority of votes, but was forced to remain a minority in the "national assembly" as the dictator himself "appointed" one-third of the "assemblymen." The incident on August 11 provoked the police that the police club is still a basic tool of the dictatorial "regime" in dealing with the working-class movement and opposition party.

U.S. State Department

The U.S. government criticized Seoul police authorities in a statement on Aug. 14 for their excessive and brutal midnight storm on Aug. 11 in the opposition New Democratic Party headquarters to forcibly remove women textile workers who carried out a sit-in there protesting against layoffs.

A U.S. State Department spokesman also demanded in the statement that south Korea reprimand the police officials in charge of taking such action.

It was undoubtedly clear that such action was excessive and brutal, the statement said and demanded proper punishment of the officials in charge.

The U.S. State Department also denounced south Korea Aug. 6 for arresting the editor of the opposition party's house organ.

Intensified U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Mil. Tie-Up Aimed for "Two Koreas"

Japan Defense Chief Yamashita Sunri stayed from Aug. 11 to 14 in Washington for talks with the high-ranking U.S. military officials, designed to tighten a U.S.-south Korea-Japan military tie-up. The Americans asked Japan's meetings with Yamashita for Japan's more active role in pursuing its aggressive policy towards Korea. Yamashita's visit to Washington, reported officially as a courtesy meeting between U.S. and Japanese defense leaders, was obviously because it followed Carter's trip to Seoul in June and his visit to Seoul in July.

Yamashita had meetings with Defense Secretary Brown on Aug. 16 and Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. After the meetings, Defense Yamashita also called on Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Melvin Prince, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and U.S. naval officials.

During a 30-minute meeting with Yamashita, Brzezinski said the security of the U.S. was essential to the peace of Japan and south Korea and the stabilization of south Korea-Japan, U.S.-Japan and U.S.-Yamashita also called on Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Melvin Prince, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and U.S. naval officials.

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Christopher said that an active exchange between U.S. south Korea and Japan was very meaningful.

Brown said, after the meeting with Yamashita, Washington will continue to maintain its presence in Asia. He also commented recently that the U.S. is capable of swiftly moving its power in Asia to defend its "interests".

Meiner, commander of the U.S. Pacific forces, said if a war breaks out in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. marine corps force stationed in Okinawa will be sent to the front as elements of the U.S. infantry division he lifted from the Hawaians, and if that force proves to be insufficient, military units will be sent to the Korean front from the U.S. mainland.

According to a foreign press report, the U.S. is planning to form a "joint task squadron" with carrier "Kitty-Hawak" of the Third Fleet as the core and charged it with the "operational duty" in the West Pacific together with the 7th Fleet responsible for the Seventh Fleet with the carrier "Midway" as the core. The squadron is newly organized the "third aircraft carrier group" to be sent to the waters off Korea and Japan. On top of this, the U.S. is planning to turn Sasebo port in the southern part of Japan and Chinhae port of south Korea into major bases of the Seventh Fleet.

The U.S. air force units in the Guam, Kadena and Yokota bases and Clark base in the Philippines are constantly involved in the eremial "air operations" drills against the DPRK. According to reports, Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers make regular flights above south Korea twice every week to stage nuclear bomb dropping exercises and Kadena-based U.S. air force planes engage in conduct long-distance, low-altitude flying exercises in the air above south Korea. According to a report of the U.S. news weekly "U.S. News and World Report," a tactical flying corps of the U.S. air force in a Philippines base fly above south Korea almost constantly for exercises.

The Carter administration is making all-out efforts to have a hold on south Korea as its military bases and perpetuate "two Koreas" by force.

Rodong Sinmun Remarks

Brzezinski, Carter's assistant for national security affairs, in his talks wit: Yamashita, Director General of the Japan Defense Agency, on a visit to the U.S. said that the "relations"between Japan and south Korea, between the U.S. and Japan and between the U.S. and south Korea are the "core of Asian peace" and stressed the need to strengthen the political and military ties between the U.S., Japan and south Korea, according to report. He also pointed that "security of Japan and south Korea is connected with that of the U.S." and described Yamashita's recent visit to south Korea as "very significant one."

The U.S. Defence Secretary and the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Navy told Yamashita about the maintenance of U.S. military power in Asia and observance of the U.S. "commitment" to the south Korean puppets.

In a signed commentary titled "Japanese military Tie-up" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the DPRK) on August 25 exposes the facts show that in their talks with Yamashita the U.S. imperialists hatched a plot to strengthen and reinforce their forces in south Korea and Asia and step up the military tieup between Japan and south Korea and realize the "two Koreas." south Korea military integration."

Nothing that the U.S. imperialists take it as the basis of their Korean strategy to create "two Koreas," the commentary points out that to this end they try to perpetuate the division of Korea, keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base forever and unleash another war of aggression against our Republic, while stepping up their moves to tighten her military tieup with south Korea.

It continues:

In this way the U.S. imperialists attempt to consolidate military occupation and domination of south Korea and, on its basis, strengthen the military compact between Japan and south Korea and knock into shape the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea trilateral military alliance" by linking it with the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" and the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact."

Talking with the bosses of the U.S. political and military circles, General of the Japan Defence Agency Yamashita grumbled about the "south-north Korea security integration" and revealed the dark intention of the Japanese reactionaries to widen the road of military reformation into south Korea by partaking in executing the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy.

The plot hatched by the U.S. and Japanese warlike servants is nothing but a criminal deed from their common aggressive design on Korea, which is fraught with a great danger.

The military tie-up between the U.S., the Japanese reactionary clique and the south Korean puppet is aimed at supporting the south Korean puppet regime's "strengthening" and backing "preservation of south Korea" by force of arms and lays a grave obstacle to our people's cause of national reunification.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are the sworn enemies and persecutors of aggression and war against the peoples of Korea and Asia and stop laying an obstacle to the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries persist in their policy of aggression and war in disregard of the just demand of our people and the world peacelovingpeoples, they will meet more vehement denunciation and rejection. (KCNA)

KOREA FOCUS

New Development in S. Korean Democratic Movement

American authoresses Pearl S. Buck once stated that the poor people know how to do if they are oppressed by the poor and the rich grows too big. That gave us now becoming evermore in south Korea, where financial cliques and those in power, a few in all the population, control over 90%; of the wealth of the nation. Of them, Seo and Yuhan groups collapsed, are a tyke among the top oligarchy of the south Korean economy. Strange indeed, in south Korea, those capitalists often go bankrupt, for management survives and grows fat. Company presidents and executives amass a huge fortune in secret from company funds, which explain the eventual bankruptcy of their enterprises.

The controversial Y.H. Trading Co. was a textile enterprise which employed some 4,000 workers in 1976. The company was a citizen from the Pak junta's favor, received 150 in terms of export value. A special loan of four billion won was extended to the trading firm. A key cause of its growth was the embezzlement by its board chairman Chang Ryong Ja of $3 million ($1 billion won in south Korean currency) of the company's funds, who then fled to the United States. The prosperity of company owners at the expense of companies and workers is a recurring feature of south Korea.

In April last the management of the Y.H. Trading Co. made a unilateral announcement that the company became bankrupt and all its employees were dismissed. This move met with a still resistance from the female workers. The company management yielded and resumed the operations of the factory but in August announced again that the company folded. The female workers temporarily sat down in the labor dormitory but were expelled by the police. The women brought the matter before the Opposition New Democratic Party and called for its intervention. They sat down inside the party building on August 9. The employers and the police, however, forcibly removed them from the party building on August 11. Some of the women workers were beaten to death by the police. Their corpses were found in the Kyonggi river.

The New Democratic Party, which is the second largest party in south Korea, has been the only political party that has championed the cause of the women workers. Its president Kim Yong Sam, who is also a member of the National Assembly, has been the most outspoken critic of the Pak regime. He was expelled from the Assembly in October 1976 for his criticism of the regime's policy of suppression of the democratic forces. Despite his human rights diplomacy, President Carter has established the establishment of a new form of oppression. The new oppression will invite further resistance actions from the population. The workers' struggle which took place at the Pyonghwa Market of the Y.H. Trading Co. and the Wonpung of Inchon and the Y.H. Trading Company are the first of the actions that were instigated from without. Their struggles are wholly for their own survival. Widespread dismissal has released from the Economic Planning Board, August 2 estimated that the average monthly cost of an urban family is 161,400 won, while the average monthly wage of miners, factory workers and clerks ranges at 106,500 won. In short, the wage accounts for a mere 60% of the minimum living cost. Even this is not that easy. The actual monthly living cost in cities is more than 200,000 won, while the wage is some 60,000 won as in the case of Y.H. workers. Today, Korea's 7.5 million workers view the Y.H. affair as their own concern. At long last, they are rising in a generalized struggle to sustain their own living.

That economic struggle has been linked to the struggle for human rights, bringing together the otherwise indefferent political parties, the New Democratic Party and the Democratic Unification Party. Members of the two parties are deeply involved in the sit-in of the workers. A broader-based popular campaign is being launched against the dictatorial Park regime, involving a new coalition of opposition forces, parties, students and religious communities. This is a new development in the democratic struggle,

RPR Juche-Led Revolutionary Vanguard Of S. Korean People

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification was founded on August 15, 1969.

Marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the party, Kim Il Sung Simon (organ of the C.C. of the WPK) carried an article by Kim Gwang Chon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, under the title "Ever-Victorious Is the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Headed by Great Kimilsungism."

In the first part of the article he reviewed the course of the founding of the party. He said that the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a new revolutionary party of a Juche type, announced its birth to the world on the basis of the great Kimilsungism policy of party construction that the victory of the revolution cannot be expected without a revolutionary party of the working class and the revolutionary party could not be built without rearing a tested leading core.

Having accepted the policy of party construction put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in September 1961, the south Korean revolutionaries valiantly turned out to the underground front for founding a revolutionary party of a Juche type, he noted, and continued:

The organization of the preparatory committee for the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on March 15, 1964, was an epochal event in the history of laying the organizational and ideological foundations of the party.

On August 25, 1969, we formed the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and made public internally and externally the declaration and programme unanimously proclaiming the founding of the party.

At the historic moment of announcing its founding the Revolutionary Party for Reunification proudly declared that it is the vanguard party of the south Korean revolution taking the great Juche idea as its guiding idea and inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle.

In the second part of the article, the author mentioned that what made by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in the past ten years.

He stressed: Through the past ten years' life and fighting experiences, the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people have cherished in their hearts the absolute faith that great Kimilsungism is the only perfect guideline leading the south Korean revolution along the road of victory and glory and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by great Kimilsungism is invincible and they

The late Kim Jong Tae, former Chairman of the Central Committee. He was executed on Jul. 10, 1969 despite a worldwide rescue movement and protest.

are firmly determined in their hearts to defend the banner of Kimilsungism at the cost of their lives without the slightest wavering in any storm and stress and remain loyal to the great leader for ever generation after generation.

In the third part of the article the author expressed the confident firm determination of the party to lead the south Korean revolution to a brilliant victory.

He said:

The revolutionary cause of reunification will surely be crowned with victory as long as we advance dynamically along the road of Juche, holding respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and genius of reunification, in reverence as the great leader and flying high the banner of ever-victorious Kimilsungism.

All the revolutionaries of south Korea who are firmly armed ideologically with great Kimilsungism and convinced of the justness of the great revolutionary cause of Juche will fight as ever with devotion to the end for the final victory of the glorious revolution for reunification.

The party will actively participate in the national struggle to smash to pieces the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists, realize dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification formulated by the great leader and discharge its weighty duty without fail.

We will certainly win victory, because we are guided by the philosophical principle of Juche for transforming society and nature, we will be ever-victorious as great Kimilsungism teaches us the only guiding idea and perfect revolutionary theory and guiding method. (KCNA)

PROGRAMME (Gists)

Follows the programme of the RPR.

With a view to establishing a unified cultural nation, a unified social system, to ensuring the national, democratic principles of the south Korean society and to accomplishing the great cause of national reunification, our party puts forth the following 12-point Programme of action with courage for its realization:

1. To Overthrow the Rule of the U.S. Imperialism and Establish Independent Democratic Government

The colonial rule shall be overthrown through an anti-U.S., national salvation struggle waged by the entire nation, rallying all the patriotic forces. The aggressive troops shall be chased out, the military bases dismantled, the U.S. monopolistic military occupation put to an end. The U.S. machines of aggression and war shall be smashed and the shackling agreements and treaties shall be scrapped.

Political independence shall be achieved by overthrowing the puppet regime and establishing an independent people's democratic government which shall represent the interests of the people of all sections of life including the workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals, urban petty-bourgeois and conscientious capitalists.

2. To Liquidate Fascist Dictatorship and Realize Democracy in Society-Political Life

The Central Intelligence Agency with its accessories, the police, judiciary, prosecution organs and other repressive machinery shall be disorganized; the "national security act," the "anti-communist act" and all other reactionary anti-popular laws abolished; the fascist ringleaders who have murdered patriots and innocent people executed, and "political criminals" shall be released unconditionally. A people's security force shall be organized, and democratic institutions of justice and prosecution established so as to safeguard the revolutionary gains, protect the lives and properties of the people.

Any encroachment upon the democratic rights of the people shall be strictly prohibited and the democratic freedom and rights of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, religion, etc., ensured in practice. The freedom of thought and progressive idea and propagating it, the freedom of forming democratic political parties and organizations representing the rights and interests of all walks of life and the freedom of their activities shall be fully guaranteed.

The freedom of residence removal and choice of occupation of every citizen of any person and residence and the privacy of mails shall be strictly ensured, and the rights to travel and o be elected shall be granted to all citizens of the age above 18 full years except to a handful of traitors.

3. To Carry Out Democratic Land Reform and to Eradicate Poverty in Farming and Fishing Villages; 4. To Nationalize Major Industries and Build Independent National Economy;

5. To Enforce Democratic Labour Law and Improve Socio-Economic Status of Workers;

6. To Ensure Rights and Interests of Women and Enhance Their Social Status;

7. To Bring About Effloresence and Development of Democratic National Culture and E nsure Livelihood of Intellectuals;

8. To Renovate Education and Enforce Education of Students Free from Fees and of Scholarship for Sons and Daughters of Working People;

9. To Establish Advanced Public Health Service System and Enforce System of Extensive Free Medical Care;

10. To Foster National Defensive Armed Forces;

11. To Realize Independent Diplomacy and Promote Friendship with Anti-Imperialist Peace-Loving Countries;

12. To Realize Independent Peaceful Reunification of Country:

"Anti-communist reunification" or "UN-supervised reunification" shall be rejected and the peaceful reunification of the country shall be realized. On the basis of independent democratic will of the people in the North and South and on the nation's own efforts without any foreign interference.

National split that inspires antagonism and bloodshed between the North and South shall be rejected, mutual confidence cherished, peaceful atmosphere for national reunion promoted, and every effort shall be made to open the way to talks between the North and South. Mutual interests, common personal visits and free movement, and cultural and material intercourses effected, and a nation-wide economy unfolded for the peaceful reunification of the country.

When the revolution triumphs and the independent people's government is established, North-South negotiations shall be conducted without delay and by agreement between both sides a federal republic shall be the organization of the state of war and on the abolition of the truce line shall be made.

A nation-wide general election shall be held under the joint administration of the governments of both sides on the basis of ensuring the freedom of political activities both in the North and South, to set up a unified national government. Thus shall be achieved the great cause of reunification of the country, the supreme task of the nation.

MANIFESTO (Gists)

Follows the manifesto of the RPR.

In South Korea revolution is inevitable and indispensable! It goes without saying that the objective cause of a revolution lies in the irreconcilable contradictions within a given society. Revolution can not be "exported" nor "imported." Therefore, the South Korean revolution should be carried out through the active role of the South Korean people themselves. The oppressed and exploited masses of the South Korean people have freedom and liberation through their own revolutionary struggle. Revolution is a life-and-death struggle waged by revolutionary forces against counter-revolutionary forces; an armed counter-revolution can be defeated only by revolutionary violence.

The failure to bring the heroic April 19 uprising to a decisive victory was due to the lack of a revolutionary party; the failure to check the U.S. imperialism of power by the gangsters and the failure to frustrate the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the successive usurpers, were likewise attributable, in the last analysis, to the lack of a revolutionary party and its leadership.

It is a party, a revolutionary party capable of embodying the will of the oppressed masses and leading their struggle to victory, that the masses of the people in this country so eagerly desired, being sure that the truth of revolution and drawn lessons from their repeated unsuccessful struggles. To meet the objective demand of social development and to establish by the bloody lessons of history and ardent desire of the masses, revolutionaries formed already long ago many local organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and have ever since been carrying on underground movement and legitimate activities. Today, to meet the urgent demand of the social development that forges ahead and of the development of the masses, we have organized the central leading body of the party and declare to announce the manifesto of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a new-type Marxist-Leninist Party, consistently adhering in its class basis, in its guiding principle and in its aim to the interests of the existing political parties and organizations. The party's class basis is the advanced elements of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. The guiding principle of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of Juche which is the original embodiment of Marxism-Leninism in the present era and is the actual conditions of our country.

Our party is invincible because it is guided by the great idea of Juche. The highest aim of our party is to build socialist, communist society-a socialist-communist is the ensuring, old aspiration and the noblest idea of mankind.

The first and foremost task to be done to clear the way to socialism-communism in the present phase of social development in South Korea is to crush the colonial, semi-feudal social system which hinders social progress. Accordingly, the immediate aim of our party is to carry out a people's democratic revolution in South Korea to overthrow the corrupt, colonial, semi-feudal social system to set up on its grave a people's democratic system, and, further, to accomplish the great cause of national reunification, which is the aspiration of our nation.

The party will chase the U.S. aggressive troops out of our country, overthrow the puppet regime and establish an independent democratic government of the people. The party will ensure genuine freedom and rights of the people, resolutely carry out land reform, nationalization of major industries and various other democratic reforms. It will promote the revolutionization and democratization of the economy and culture as well as the speedy solution of the problems of people's living. The party will strive hard to gradually solve questions for national reunion, mutual visits, correspondence, cultural exchanges and intercourses between the north and South. It will strenuously work to achieve peaceful reunification by the efforts of our nation itself through a North-South peaceful conference, rejecting foreign interference.

The birth of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as an organization is an event of great significance in the socio-political life of our people and marks a turning point in the advancement of the south Korean revolution.

The South Korean revolution is rooted in the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the present age. The path is brightly illumined by the great idea of Juche-revolutionary truth and the beacon of history.

Our sacred cause is firmly guaranteed by the invincible revolutionary base in the North, the bulwark of the nation-democratic revolution, and it enjoys the compatriotic support from the brothers in the North. The trends in the international situation are turning in favour of our revolution. U.S. imperialism, the main enemy of our revolution, is trembling in the throes of economic crisis now raging furiously at home and abroad. The Yankees are now experiencing agonizes while kicking up war rackets all over the world, but this is no more than the frenzied efforts of a beast caught in a trap. U.S. imperialism has long been on the decline in its history and now it is faced with imminent doom.

Photo shows copies of "Chongnaesik", organ of the RPR.

Ex-S. Korean Soldier Calls Upon Fellow Soldiers to Fight Pak

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—

If "the ROK army" soldiers love the country and the nation and desire the reunification of the country, they should turn their guns aimed at the north on the south and fight against the Yi Ho and determinedly rise in the struggle against fascism and for democracy and for the reunification of the country, said Kim Yong Jin, 24, when he met Japanese friendship, peaceful and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on Aug. 20.

He came over to the northern half of the Republic on June 6.

Said:

From the first day of my service in the "ROK army", I had to undergo a forced training, running up high hills all day carrying a load weighing tens of kilograms in my back. Lying on the bed in evenings, I felt deep grievances, wondering why I was born under these hardships. What I saw, heard and felt when I went home after a long absence was an intensifying of the state of war and on the abolition of the truce line shall be made.

A nation-wide general election shall be held under the joint administration of the governments of both sides on the basis of ensuring the freedom of political activities both in the North and South, to set up a unified national government. Thus shall be achieved the great cause of reunification of the country, the supreme task of the nation.

was my longing for the north. The south is the area, I acquainted myself with the roots of the misery and the military Demarcation Line. While passing through wooded areas on August 2, I found barbed wire entanglements laid down in a hurry and, from rain, through which I came over to the northern half of the Republic.

Speaking of what he saw and felt after he came here, he said: "I confirmed my belief that the country must be reunified at an early date, if the people in the south are to live as well as the fellow countrymen in the north."

He called upon the "ROK army" soldiers and compatriots of south Korea not to be taken in by the "anti-communist" propaganda of traitor Pak Jung Hi but to advance vigorously in the struggle for patriotism against fascism and for democracy and for the reunification of the country.

Kuantien Meet Heralded Korean Communist Movement

Rodong Simmun August 18 dedicated an article to the 60th anniversary of the historic Kuantien meeting (August, 1919) at which Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea and indomitable revolutionary fighter, put forth the strategic line of changing the course of the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

The article says:

Kim Hyong Jik who had critically approached the nationalist movement from the early years of his revolutionary activities made a deep penetration into the demand of the rapidly changing situation and the revolutionary desire of the Korean people after the all-nation anti-Japanese March First People's Uprising, and advanced a new strategic line for solving the national problem at the historic Kuantien meeting.

At the meeting Kim Hyong Jik said:

"In conformity with the unanimous desire of our nation for the restoration of the fatherland, we should all turn out to the struggle for defeating Japanese imperialism with the efforts of our nation in keeping with the change of the era and building a new society guaranteeing the rights of proletarian master."

He not only made clear the direction and basic purpose of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement but also put forward concrete fighting tasks for taking the road of the proletarian revolution.

Saying that especially in the world, world give Korea independence, he taught that conscious of the national desire we should fight to achieve the independence of Korea with the efforts of our people.

He analysed the cause of the failure of the March First Popular Uprising and taught that for defeating the enemy with strong armed forces it was necessary to fight arms in hand against Japanese imperialism with the Korean national efforts.

Noting that after the meeting a revolutionary struggle was waged to carry out the line set forth at the meeting under his guidance, the article continued:

After the meeting, under the guidance of Kim Hyong Jik a large number of military talents grew from among workers and peasants and the armed units whose members included members of the Korean National Association soon gradually to form an important component of new armed organizations.

The vigorous armed activities under his guidance frightened the Japanese reverntial aggressors and their stooges as and imbued the people with the firm conviction of victory and powerfully inspired them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The vigorous struggle for changing the course of struggle under the guidance after the meeting made it possible to widely disseminate the advanced ideas among the broad masses and firmly build up the internal revolutionary forces.

Kim Hyong Jik convened the historic Pyongyang meeting at the autumn of 1923 and advanced the task to oppose national reformism in an all round way and waged a persistent struggle for exposing and uninstalling the virus of the counterrevolutionary ideology of the national reformists, the article said, and stressed:

The national liberation movement in the Korean people which had gone through turns and twists under the influence of nationalism for a long time entered a new stage of its development and gradually began to develop into the communist movement after the Kuantien meeting opened up and guided by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

The change and the course of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in the country from the nationalist movement to the communist movement was the result of the undying great feats performed by Kim Hyong Jik in the history of the national liberation movement of the Korean people. (KCNA)

All Citizens Given Lifelong Education (1)

In the DPRK the school year begins on September 1. About 8.6 million children and students, more than half the population of the country, will start studying at schools on that day. The Party and the Government of the DPRK are now making great efforts for the complete preparation for the new school year.

Nearly 10,000 classrooms will be built this year. At present, the construction of schools is progressing at a tempo double that about this time last year. Many of the school rooms have already been built in Pyongyang and over 530 classrooms in the capital city will be ready for occupancy completion in South Hwanghae Province. North Hamgyong Province has already completed the building of 1,000 classrooms.

The government spares nothing for the education of the rising generation and always pays close attention to educational work. In the DPRK, the budget for the education of the people ranks second. Education is the basis of the socialist system in the DPRK. Under the socialist system of education, the whole country is a school and the whole society is a classroom.

The children are given proper education needed for their mental development, and deep attention is paid to raising children's cultural levels and building up good bodies while emphasis is laid on revolutionary ideological and moral education.

Preschool education is conducted to suit the psychological features of children. Kindergartens teaches educate children through a proper combination of varied forms and methods such as lessons by visual aids and demonstration and by teaching by songs, dances and games.

The increasing number of day-nurseries and kindergartens proves the development of preschool education in the DPRK.

In 1956, the country had 870 day-nurseries and kindergartens, with 50,591 children taken care of there. Today the number of these facilities increased to 60,000, about 700 folds over 1956, with the number of children enrolled them increased to 35,000,000.

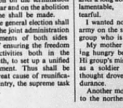
The DPRK Government adopted the "The Law on the Nursing and Education of Children" at the 4th SPA in April, 1976. This showed how the party of Korea regarded preschool education and opened the new era of it.

The government provides all the 3,500,000 children of preschool age education, nursing, medicare and food free of charge.

There are so many preschool educational facilities in the DPRK, that people can say "Where there are three households, there is a kindergarten" or "a day-nursery." In addition, there are week-nurseries, too. In case a mother goes on a business trip, a day-nursery or a week-nursery takes care of children even for a month.

The complete preschool educational system helps working mothers to hold an important place in the country's revolution and construction, work without worry about their children, and liberates them from household chores.

(To be continued)



Kindergarten children of the Unggi Combined Farm (North Hamgyong Prov.) learning how to count with a big abacus

Afghan Independence Day

Rodong Simmun, August 19, carried an article headlined "Independence Day of Afghanistan."

The article said:

The Afghan people who have long history and cultural tradition won the independence of their country on August 19, 1919 through their courageous struggle against foreign aggression power.

The Russian people extend warm sympathy and support to the Afghan people on this day.

President Hafizullah Amin taught:

"The appearance of a new revolutionary power in Afghanistan was an epoch-making event in the history of about radical changes in the life of the Afghan people.

In April last year the people's revolution against old ruling system triumphed and a people's democratic system was established in Afghanistan.

The victory of the April revolution was an epochal historic event which opened up a new era of progress and prosperity on the soil of Afghanistan where once prevailed feudal exploitation and oppression, poverty, backwardness and poverty.

Today the Afghan people are vigorously advancing towards socialism.

The immediate tasks of the old reactionary ruling machines and firmly defending the revolutionary gains under the correct leadership of the People's Democratic Party headed by Chairman Noor Mohammed Taraki.

Socio-political life is being democratized, anti-imperialist and independent views are being made to take and measures for defending the revolutionary gains adopted.

To cite one example, a nation-wide organization for defence of revolution is set up and the Afghan Association to unite all patriotic forces, smash the conspiracies of imperialists at home and abroad and promote the revolution.

Important socio-economic reforms are being effected in the interest of the working people.

Through a land reform the land was distributed free of charge to peasants and land-poor peasants.

Mass anti-illiteracy campaign are operating everywhere and all wealth of the country belongs to the state and serves for the interests of the workers and peasants.

The First Five-Year Plan for the economic development of the country is revolution and construction, work on for its implementation.

The Afghan people and people are developing friendship and cooperation with other countries on the principle of non-alignment, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

The changes in Afghanistan are fruits of the labour of her people. Good friendly relations based on common purpose and idea exist between the Korean and Afghan peoples.

The Afghan people extend firm support to the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The friendly relations between the two countries accord with the interests and desire of their peoples and the trend of the development of the times.

The Korean people will as ir the past, so in the future, too, actively develop friendship and cooperation with the Afghan people.

S. Korea: Workers To Be Exploited

The brutal police action against the female workers at the "Y.H. Trading Company" spotlighted what Seoul's so-called "economic miracle" is like.

Lowest Wages

South Korean wages are among the lowest even by the world standards.

According to doctored figures released by the "Office of Labor," as of the end of October last, 74.9 percent of the entire workers earn monthly wages of less than 45,000 won (one dollar is approximately 486.49 won), and 79 percent get no more than 50,000 won.

The wage level of south Korean workers pretty compares with that of developing countries. Data made public by the United Nations in 1977 showed that the wage level of the Philippines, Burma, Sri Lanka and India, under-developing countries in Asia, is respectively 2.8, 2.2, 1.9 and 1.6 times higher than south Korea's.

Female workers receive only half of wages by male workers. In a "letter to Japanese people, especially to Japanese women" issued by the women workers at the Pangrin Textile, a Japanese *Jashol*, in March, last year, Miss Song Jong Ho, a 16-year old female worker at the company disclosed that "My work there is to carry yarns. This work is a laborious job normally done by a male worker one mighty won extra money a day." Eighty won is worth of only a cup of noodles or 2 bus tickets.

League Workers

According to a survey of weekly work hours in 60 countries conducted by an international labor organization in 1977, the work hours in south Korea is the longest, from 10 to 12 hours.

In the case of the women workers, they are forced to work more than 16 hours a day for the wage of 6,000-8,000 won a month.

The work hours at joint ventures with foreigners are among the longest. For example, 23,000 workers at the Iksan Electronics in the Masan Industrial Zone are forced to work 54-16 hours a day and current 30,000 workers in the Kim Industrial Zone 16-18 hours.

Increasing Labour Accidents

In the number of labour accidents and casualties, south Korea comes first in the world, 10 times the United States figure and 7 times the Japanese figure.

According to a survey conducted by the "Office of Labour" of those enterprises with more than 16 employees, during one year of 1977, more than 117,000 labour accidents took place, killing or injuring more than 118,000 workers. (Dec. 8, 1977, daily "Seoul Kyongje Sinmun")

Labour accidents are more frequent and more tragical in the mining industry where there are no elementary labour safety devices. Every one million tons of coal cost the lives of 13.4-14 workers.

Occupational Diseases

The harmful labour environment causes occupational diseases such as "silicosis" and "mercurialism", threatening the life span of working people.

A labour environment is far more dangerous than the authorized danger limit at 80 percents of enterprises and the amount of workers at harmful work sites are sufferers of various occupational diseases. A total spreads of 60 percent of those who have been working for more than 10 years suffer from incurable occupational diseases. (A survey conducted by a health society in Seoul, December, 1977)

No Elementary Rights

The working people are not guaranteed elementary rights such as the rights of getting a labour guaranty recognized in capitalist society.

More than 40 laws are in force with hundreds of provisions aimed at suppressing the labour movement. Among them notorious are article 3 of the "Law on measures for national defense" thoroughly prohibiting labour dispute action under the constant "state of emergency" and the "law on trade unions and labour disputes" on labour disputes in foreign invested enterprises" strictly prohibiting the formation of trade unions and labour disputes of workers at those wholly owned ventures.

There is only one trade union, the government sponsored watch-dog, "Federation of Korean Trade Unions" (FKTU), whose purpose is not to help workers but rather to monitor the labour movement itself. Under the strict restrictions, any unionization movement by workers demanding decent and safe working conditions are brutally crushed by the regime.

New Fact of Kim Dae Jung Case

A new fact was brought to light that night after Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped, the then American Ambassador to south Korea Habib informed the Japanese. Then Japanese Ambassador to south Korea that the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was the work of KCIA agents.

This was disclosed by Ranard, former director of the Korean Affairs of the U.S. State Department, in his interview with Japanese Iji Press reporters on Aug. 16.

According to Ranard, the American and Japanese embassies in Seoul began to suspect immediately that the case right after Kim was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel on Aug. 8, 1973.

The information exchange on the case was conducted by the ambassadors of the two countries and by lower-ranking embassy officials in Seoul.

It was right after the kidnapping that the U.S. side informed Ushioda that Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by KCIA agents. That information was the first clear evidence not on vague one, said Ranard.

Ranard has repeatedly stated that the KCIA was directly involved in the case of Kim Dae Jung and that the Japanese government knew the involvement of the KCIA in the case.

But it was the first time that he mentioned a concrete route of information exchange between the U.S. and Japan.

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Sooner or later, the Japanese government and the south Korean authorities will have to assume their full responsibility for the Kim Dae Jung case.

Typhoon Hits S. Korea, Kills 115

At least 115 people were dead and seven others were reported missing in the southeast coast of south Korea following the tropical storm thrashing that area with heavy rain, reports of Typhoon Judy.

It was reported on Aug. 26 that 27 other people were missing in piles of mud and debris. Another 45 were reported injured and 35,000 were evacuated.

The naval port city of Chinhae remained 20 people killed by a wave of embankment.

Chinhae, which reported more than 18 inches of rain on Aug. 25 was isolated for more than 15 hours until a major road to the city reopened on Aug. 26.

Many other roads and railways linking Seoul and Pusan, the country's second largest city, were also closed until workers cleared mud and rocks. Other roads and railways remained closed.

Young female workers at the "Y.H. Trading Company" stage the sit-in the NDP building in protest against the firm's decision to shut down.

Letters Run in S. Korean Papers
Denounce Police Brutality

Dong-A Ilbo

Indignation at the brutal suppression of the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company by the puppet south Korean police authorities is getting stronger among the south Korean people.

This is also reflected in the readers' forum of south Korean newspapers.

Here are letters sent to the editors of major south Korean newspapers.

Choson Ilbo

The "Choson Ilbo" carried a reader's letter in its Aug. 17 issue under the title "Authorities and Leaders of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions Must Wake Up."

The letter, written by Kim In Gi, says:

I think the overwhelming majority of people was a great shock when they heard the news that riot police squads with helmets and under the opposition party and forcibly removed women textile workers who were staging a sit-in there.

Women workers are just like our own daughters who are living under very difficult conditions.

People and reporters, Chon Tae Il, a worker of the Pyonghwa Market Textile Unions died to death in 1970.

What is important here is the fact that the women workers asked for help after ruining into the office of the ruling party but an opposition party, and staged a sit-in inside the building of the opposition New Democratic Party.

I am indignant at the authorities who said that the incident was caused by a group of workers at the instigation of certain persons, and I am also angry about the remarks made by irresponsible politicians who tried to cover up the true nature of the incident.

The administration which is authoritarian is floundering in red-tape, and labor aristocracy must learn a lesson from the incident.

We the people will follow with keen attention the action of the authorities.

"Two Koreas" Plot (4)

"Equilibrium of Power"

(Continued from the previous issue)

Washington and Tokyo have been talking about "equilibrium of power," if they were concerned about the "peace and security" of the Korean Peninsula.

The word security will be ensured for Korea when the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea. This is, notwithstanding, the Carter administration is calling for "a military and security balance," launching propaganda about the fictitious "threat from the north" against the "threat from the south."

The phrase equilibrium of power was cooked up by the U.S. which is bent on justifying U.S. presence there and perpetuating the division of Korea and the partition.

The "equilibrium of power" is an offspring of the aggressive nature of the U.S. which intends to make itself supreme in the region to oppress the DPRK behind the smokescreen of "balance."

The U.S. imperialists already harbored an aggressive ambition on Korea more than 100 years ago. They illegally occupied south Korea after the Aug. 15 liberation in order to create a puppet regime bossed by Syngman Rhee and jailed the Korean War to dominate the whole of the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S., having suffered a debacle in the Korean War, is divising desperate efforts to create "two Koreas," taking hold of south Korea as one of its military strategic bases for conquering the world, particularly Asia.

It is worth remembering that Washington has been launching more unscrupulous maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" after it was ousted from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and after the north-south dialogue started in 1972. In addition, the documents, including maneuvers for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous admission of north and south Koreas to the UN" were bitterly denounced and a strong demand for GI's pullout has been voiced in all parts of the world since the 30th UNGA called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

In the "equilibrium of power" the U.S. seeks to maintain its domination over south Korea and back the permanent division of Korea with impunity.

Washington is now steadily reinforcing the arms build-up in south Korea in accordance with the "equilibrium of power" strategy.

What they call a "joint communique" was issued in Seoul on July 1 after the talks between south Korean Carter and Park Jung Hi during his visit there.

In the "joint communique," the U.S. gave assurances that the U.S. troops would remain in south Korea and expressed its intention to maintain the "defense commitments" to south Korea. Even before leaving for south Korea, Carter stated in Japan that the U.S. troops would be reexamined for "military equilibrium" on the Korean Peninsula and U.S. Defence secretary Brown who also visited Seoul on Korea shortly before Carter's visit there, also talked about the reexamination of the withdrawal of the troops.

It is unreasonable that the U.S. troops must stay on in south Korea for "equilibrium of power" on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. troops are foreign aggression forces and there is no ground for them to remain in south Korea. Their occupation of south Korea is a violation of the national sovereignty of the Korean people, the biggest obstacle to the reunification of the country, and the root cause of the threat to peace and of the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Carter's announcement that the U.S. troops would stay in south Korea under the pretext of "equilibrium of power" is, in essence, a declaration to the effect that U.S. will not withdraw its aggression forces.

The reason for this outlook is seen clearly in the fact that Yamashita visited the U.S. shortly after his south Korean tour which was organized in the wake of the agreed points authorized in the last Carter-Ohira talks held in Tokyo.

Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, in the talks with Yamashita stressed that stable relations among the United States, Japan and south Korea are the key to stability in east Asia" and welcomed Yamashita's visit to south Korea as a "significant gesture," saying that Yamashita broke the ice and that set a precedent (their defense chief should visit there.

This fact means Washington's approval of Japan's positive role in promoting the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration" in the strategy system of the U.S., and intention of the U.S. to weave the "military integration."

In connection with this, Yamashita strengthened Japan's policy toward south Korea already agreed between the U.S. and Japan and put forward the concept that the "security of south Korea is indispensible for that of Japan."

Yamashita told the U.S. security adviser that in his visit to Seoul he had exchanged views on defence officials had agreed that they should work on consultations which would permit the training fleets of the two sides to call at each other's ports, and said that they agreed on the need to step up military ties between the two countries.

It was no accident that Yamashita told his news conference held in Japan after his visit to south Korea that Japan and south Korea are neighbors geographically and the maintenance of political stability in the Korean Peninsula is deeply related to the security of Japan and that Japan must have a "global sense of responsibility for security affairs."

A series of Yamashita's observations clearly show the real intention of the Japanese authorities to actively partake in a new Asian strategy of the U.S. and realize their wild design to reinvade south Korea.

In addition, it is remarkable that the U.S. and Japan, at the talks, agreed to step up the U.S. forces in south Korea and other parts of Asia, and "complement" Japan's partial responsibility for defense."

At the parleys with Yamashita, U.S. military officials confirmed that the U.S. would maintain its military forces in the Northeast Asian region for the next three years, modernize their equipment and further strengthen their power.

For this goal, the U.S. defense chief said that the U.S. would reinforce the 7th Fleet by adding new nuclear warships and combat aircrafts and drastically develop air transport capabilities to "deploy forces in the theaters" in the whole of Asia.

On the basis of this plan, the U.S. has been studying its plan to use Chinhae Port, South Kyongsang Province, as a port of the 7th Fleet.

In particular, it is remarkable to the effect that the U.S. intended to develop "strategic air and sea service capabilities" to "units deployed in the fronts" is related to the establishment of an "emergency multilateral force" which is being studied on the supposition of an "emergency" in Korea.

Following the "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty," the United States also plans to fully mobilize Japan's Self-Defense Forces in the Korean front in the event of an "emergency" and is militarizing the mainland of Japan as a "advance base" for its military forces under the pretext of "equilibrium of power" is, in essence, a full short of a statement that he would withdraw his troops" (Concluded)

Carter's policy of perpetuating U.S. occupation of south Korea under the pretext of "military equilibrium" is a replica of the outdated policies of Korean aggression of the predecessors who sought division and war in Korea with the military occupation of south Korea as the lever.

Talking about the U.S. military withdrawal," Washington increased the U.S. forces aggression in south Korea. Even according to its announcements, it increased the air force 20 percent and shipped more than ever large quantities of sophisticated weapons and different types.

Under the name of the so-called "compensation" for withdrawal, the U.S. gave a large amount of military "aid" to south Korea, transferred various lethal weapons and combat equipments at great quantities and fostered munitions industry. It also set up the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command," ostensibly as a military neutral posture for a war of aggression, organized a "three-striking force" of the Republic of Korea and increasing tension in the Korean Peninsula on the paper added.

The plan also recalled that Taiwan has been assembling "F-5-C" fighter planes for several years and played up sparring on the war preparation of Taiwan against the Democratic People's

Korean Children Musicians Leave for Scandinavia

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe left Pyongyang on August 19 by special plane to visit Finland, Denmark and Norway, according to a August 20 KCNA report. This is their fourth performance tour to foreign countries this year. They already visited India in January, Bangladesh in March and Yugoslavia in June. The performance given by the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe has been winning popularity in every country they have visited till now. The music, dance, musical instrument ensemble given by children is rare in the world.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Aug. 13

* Kriangsak Chamanand, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand met Pong Chol Man, DPRK Ambassador to Thailand.

* Pal Losoncz, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met ambassador of the DPRK Kim Jae Suk who paid a farewell call on him.

He declared that the Hungarian government and people, together with other socialist countries, were actively supporting the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and realizing the country peacefully.

The Hungarian people treasure their friendship with the Korean people and will make energetic efforts for its development, he said.

Aug.14

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana met Li Jae Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana.

Expressing satisfaction with the favourable development of relations of the two countries, he said that Guyana would continue to extend positive support to the reunification of Korea.

Aug. 16

* A delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A national soccer selection of Japan arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A friendship basketball match between the February 8 Women's Team and the August 1 Women's Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was held. The match ended in favour of the host team 102:99.

Aug. 17

* P.M. Peralta, Regional Representative of the Far East and Pacific Office of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and his party arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 18

* A scientists delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Dal Hyon left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 14th Pacific Congress to be held in the Soviet Union.

Aug. 19

* A friendship match between the February 8 Football Team of the DPRK and the Japanese national soccer selection was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

The February 8 Football Team won the match 3:0.

Aug. 20

* Ahmad Abdul Kader Al-Shawi, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of "Neues Deutschland," organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 21

* A Romanian movieman's delegation headed by Mircea Muresan, vice-chairman of the Romanian movieman's association and producer, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Korean Players Come Second at Int'l Radio Tournament

PYONGYANG, Aug. 18 (KCNA) —Korean players placed second at the women's, juvenile and youth individual contests at the International All Round Combined Radio Tournament held recently in the Ukraine, the Soviet Union, according to a Tass report.

Kim Hye Yong and Choe Myong Nam came second respectively at the women's and juvenile individual contests. Kim Yong Gil carried away the silver medal at the youth individual contests.

Korea Sweeps at Int'l Archery Contests

Junior friendship international archery contests among socialist countries were held in Pyongyang from August 14 to 17.

The competitions were participated in by Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and the DPRK (groups A and B), KCNA reported on Aug. 18.

The contents included men's 90 metres, 70 metres, 50 metres, 30 metres and women's 70 metres, 60 metres, 50 metres and 30 metres.

In the team total results the men's group A and women's group A of the DPRK teams placed first to carry away the trophies and gold medals. The women's group B of the DPRK team came third.

Cho Chel Su of the men's group A came first in the 90 metres, second in the 70 metres, and came off the winner in the individual total. Kim Gye Yong placed first in the 70 metres and third in the 50 metres and 30 metres and second in the individual total.

O Gwang Sun of the women's group A came first in the 30 metres, and second in the 70 metres and 60 metres, third in the 50 metres, and second in the individual total. Choe Sun Ok placed second in the 50 metres and 30 metres and third in the 70 metres and 60 metres, and third in the individual total.

Thus, in the contests the DPRK archers won two trophies, six gold medals, seven silver medals and seven bronze medals.

The Soviet archers also gave good accounts of themselves in the contests. Shilin Svetlana Anatolyevna placed first in the women's 70 metres, 60 metres and 50 metres and first in the individual total to carry away the four gold medals.

In the team total results the Soviet men's and women's teams came second and the Polish men's team third.

Newly Released Documentary Films

The Korean Documentary Film Studio recently produced a number of documentary films including "Vanguards of the Three Revolutions", "Performances of the Mansudae Art Troupe in France," "the International Seminar on the Juche Idea in India" and "the 35th World Table Tennis Championships," KCNA reported.

The documentary "Vanguards of the Three Revolutions" shows three-revolution team members and workers in industrial establishments, cooperative farms and many other fields of the national economy registering proud successes in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The film powerfully demonstrates the justness of the policy of three revolutions put forward by President Kim Il Sung and the vitality of the three-Revolution Team Movement.

The documentary "Performances of the Mansudae Art Troupe in France" shows the Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK performing three revolutions opera "The Flower Girl" in France amid the warm applause of her people from June 26 to July 10 this year.

The Korean Documentary Film Studio had earlier produced many successful films such as "Mt. Paekdusan," "A Country of Fruit", "Mt. Kumgang-san", "A Country Full of Music Beauty", "Pyongyang", and "Korea Risen on Ruins."

The documentary "A Country of Fruit", which introduces the great changes and rich experiences in the nonculture of the DPRK, was special prize at the International Agricultural Film Festival held in the Soviet Union.

The film studio produces hundreds of news reels every year.

The studio is planning to make in the latter half of this year a film depicting the great monument erected by Samjiyon Lake to mark the 40th anniversary of the historic victory in the Battle in Musan Area waged in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and films dealing with the beautiful natural landscape of Mt. Myohyang-san and other themes.

Korean Paintings "Fisherman and Woodcutter" by Li Myong Uk (17th century)

World Bulletin

● Panasingke Premadasa, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, paid an official goodwill visit to China between August 13 and 20. Premier Hua Guofeng met him on August 14 in Beijing.

● Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1127" has been launched in the Soviet Union on August 21 to continue the exploration of the earth's natural resources.

● Two Soviet cosmonauts returned to the earth, concluding their space flight of 175 days.

● Benin President Mathieu Kerekou denounced recently the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of reactionary forces at home and abroad.

● Joshua Nkomo, President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, declared that the struggle would be continued till power is handed over to the African majority.

● A Malagasy paper denounced the U.S. policy toward the Indian Ocean.

● The "Deuna" Cement Factory of the German Democratic Republic supplies a large amount of cement to home construction sites every day. It accounts for one-fifth of the country's cement output.

● Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces in southern China have reported a good harvest of early rice. The total output of early rice rose 4.7 per cent over last year in Jiangxi Province.

● A new complex producing sheet glass was recently produced in the German Democratic Republic.

● The Indonesian government is pushing ahead with a plan to rehabilitate a vast area of forests in Java and other islands.

● Romanian President paid an official visit to Syria.

● The confederation of workers of Venezuela in its recent statement strongly protested against a U.S. monopoly company in its country for failing to observe the labour law. (KCNA)

Brief Korean History (27)

Culture of Li Dynasty

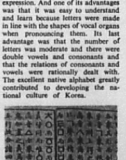
Invention of Korean Alphabet

The present Korean alphabet originated from *Hunminjongum* (Korean phonetic alphabet) invented in the 15th century.

The Korean ancestors who had used Chinese characters for long years developed in the period of the Three Kingdoms a written language—*idu*—by adapting the meaning of the Chinese characters to their own spoken language. But the usage was quite inconvenient since Chinese characters still remained as the system of writing. This urgently called for inventing a native alphabet easy to understand. Motivated by the necessity to enlighten the illiterate people for his rule, Sejong, the 4th king of the Li dynasty, pursued his linguistic researches with scholars and eventually invented *Hunminjongum*, an easy-to-understand phonetic symbol in 1444.

Hunminjongum was composed of 17 consonants and 11 vowels. This native alphabet had advantages that it was made to fit in with the Korean vocabulary system and sound values and it was very varied and rich in expression. And one of its advantages was that it was easy to understand and learn because letters were made in line with the shapes of vocal organs when pronouncing them. Its last advantage was that the number of letters was moderate and there were double vowels and consonants and that the relations of consonants and vowels were rationally dealt with. The excellent native alphabet greatly contributed to developing the national culture of Korea.

World-first odometer made by Korea



Original Text of *Hunminjongum*, Korean alphabet

World-first Udometer

In the 15th century, a great deal of attention was devoted to the development of astronomy which was closely related to the production of agriculture, the main source of exploitation. In those days watercloks sundials and various other observation gauges were made by talented individuals. One of them, what is most proud of, included the world-first odometer made in the shape of round iron-box in 1441. This rain gauge was put to use in the court, meteorological observatories, Seoul, provincial and county seats. Every year was duty bound to communicate the information about the rainfall to the court. The odometer made by Italian Benedetto Castelli in 1639 was considered the first in Europe. But Korea outstripped Europe by nearly 200 years in its use. It was another great contribution to the development of human culture.

Fine Arts and Architecture

The crisis of the feudal system was becoming more acute in the latter half of the Li dynasty. Beginning in the 17th century there appeared a progressive ideological trend—Practical School—among some aristocratic scholars. Adherents of this school rejected empty talks, divorced from actual life, and advocated reforms of corrupt rule and promotion of practical learning.

They included Li Ik, Hong Dae Yong, Pak Ji Won in the period of the 18th century and Chong Yak Yong and others in the period of late 18th and early 19th centuries. There appeared progressive theories in the realms of politics, economy, military affairs and philosophy. Literary works, representing the new ideological trends, were put out. These works criticized the then social contradictions. The writings introducing natural phenomena and technological know-how were published. All those played an enormous part in the intellectual and cultural development in this period.

As a result of the ambitious research of the popular masses even under the yoke of the feudal system and the creative efforts of them, an elegant culture was created. Particularly to be noted are the highly developed fine and applied arts and magnificent architecture.

"Shangrila Seen in Dream" drawn by An Gyon in the 15th century, "Blackness" and "Wrestling" by Kim Hong Do in the 18th century and "Maeng-dang" by Kim Hong Son in the 18th century—these are masterpieces which depict faithfully the people's aspirations, their simple and optimistic life and the lovely scenery of Korea.

After the 18th century many figure and genre paintings portraying social aspects were put out. Among them are "Four Season" depicting the lives of landed gentry and farm hands, "Cowherd and Cat" showing a fat ox and a cowherd wrapped in a heavy sleep, "Wise Restaurant of Widow," "In the Roadside" and "May Festival" which describes women enjoying swing on the riverside.

Architecture in this period is also worthy to be noted. Typical structures are: Taedong Gate and Kyongsong Pavilion in Pyongyang, Yongbyon Hall of Kyongbok Palace and Nandae Gate in Seoul, Taekuang Pavilion in Anju, Inpung Pavilion in Kanggye, Kwagon Pavilion in Songchon, Tongyu Hall of Chonggye Temple on Mt. Kumgang-san, Miruk Hall of Kuman Temple in Kimje, North Cholla Province and Palsang Hall of Pobju Temple in Pusok, North Chungchong Province.

Most of structures in the northern half of the Republic were destroyed by the US air bombing of barbaric inhumaness during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Thi Taedong Gate in Pyongyang is one of the typical structures showing the graceful art of architecture in the Li dynasty. As an east gate of the Pyongyang Castle the gate, built first in the period of the Koguryo kingdom, was completed in 1635. It was severely damaged by the savage bombing of the American imperialist air pirates during the Korean war and restored to its original state in 1954.

Built on an arched gateway erected with well-trimmed granites the two-story wooden gate has a frontage of 11.83 metres and a flank of 10.25 metres. Roofs and the general view give a charming effect. Each storey has balustrade and wooden floor. The corner pillars are larger and higher than those in the centre, thus giving an admirable symmetrical effect. The Kyongwang Pavilion built near the gate and the well-arranged promenade along the Taedong-gang River forms an excellent ensemble and adds beauty to the gate. (To be continued)

Children in DPRK

"Are You Taking a Picture of Us?"

Today is the joyful sports meeting day.

They wonder whether the photographer is taking a picture of them, waiting for their turn.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (17)

Int'l Friendship Exhibition

The International Friendship Exhibition was completed on August 26, 1978 in the town of Mt. Myohyang, for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. It is a six-storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres. Its lighting, temperature and humidity are automatically controlled.

This edifice built after an ancient style, was completed in a matter of one year or so with modern building materials of the 20th century. It is not a wooden building but it looks like one. The building has no window but it looks as if it had many windows. Its front door is made of copper and weighs 16 tons. Marble of various colors is laid on the floor of the front hall and luxurious chandeliers are hung from the ceiling.

The International Friendship Exhibition consists of scores of rooms where more than 25,000 gifts from 120 countries of the 5 continents are displayed. These gifts were sent with best wishes to President Kim Il Sung by heads of state, governments, revolutionary organizations, public and political figures and people of all strata.

An ivory sculpture of the President's native home in Mangyongdae, presented by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to President Kim Il Sung clearly shows the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese people and infinite respect of the Chinese Party leaders and people for the President. The gift was originally conceived by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai during their lifetime and presented by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to the President when it was completed.

The Romanian leaders presented to President Kim Il Sung a woolen carpet and a flower-patterned leather waistcoat. Such traditional gifts are presented by the country only to respected and dear personages.

(To be continued)

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